

President, JOHN TYLER.
Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.
Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster;
Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer;
Navy, Abel P. Upshur.
Postmaster General, G. A. Wickliffe;
Attorney General, Hugh S. Legaré.
Com'rs of Patent, H. L. Ellsworth.
Com'rs of Land Office, Thomas H. Blake.
Superior Court—Chief Justice, Roger D. Taney.
Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson,
John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne,
C. V. Daniel, John McKinley, and John Catron.
Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll.
Marshall, Alexander Hunter.

Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;
SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;
WILLIAM SLEETS, Secretary of State;
MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;
GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;
E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;
C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;
H. BASSETT, Clerk;
ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;
ISAAC BLACKFORD, Chancellor, Judges;
JOHN A. SULLIVAN, Judge of the Supreme Court;
P. H. CONANT, Clerk.

Times of Holding Courts

in the various counties.
Allen county, February 6, August 14.
Adams county, March 6, September 4.
Wells county, March 13, September 11.
Huntington county, March 20, September 18.
Whitley county, March 27, September 25.
Noble county, April 3, October 2.
Lagrange county, April 10, October 9.
Stephens county, April 24, October 23.
De Kalb county, May 1, October 30.
J. W. BROWN, President Judge.
W. H. CONANT, Prosecuting Attorney.

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of

March, June, September and December.

Probate Court sits on the second Monday in

February, May, August and November.

S. S. MOORE, Auditor of Allen Co. T. R. H.

Blackfords, Treasurer, do. Office, in public

building, corner Main Street and Public

Square.

P. O. Jones, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in

the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick

building, Columbia Street.

H. E. FLEMING, Recorder, Office on Clinton

Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne Circuit Court meets first Monday in

each month. Henry L. Mayer, May, Jay, City

Clerk, Recorder, Office on Clinton

Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank, S. Hanna, Presi-

dent; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell,

Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tues-

days.

Fort Wayne Mails.

Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and

Saturday evening—departs Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday morning.

During annual navigation this mail will arrive

on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart

on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Albion City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday;

departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Piquette, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-

parts Tuesday and Friday.

Wabash, arrives Monday and Thursday; de-

parts Tuesday and Friday.

Ellettsville, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; de-

parts Wednesday and Saturday.

W. C. Piquette, arrives Wednesday; de-

parts Thursday.

Branch C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Mon-

day.

Wabash, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday;

Wabash City, departs Friday morning, returns

in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

Evening School.

E. H. MURRAY has opened an evening

school at the School Room in Exchange ad-

joining, where he will attend from 7 until 9 o'clock

on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening.

Young gentlemen and ladies, desiring of im-

provement, may, by favoring him with a call,

be enabled to attend to the various branches of

writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.

at \$1 per quarter, per pupil, commencing their

course on the 1st of September.

S. NOEL, P. M.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersig-

ned have taken letters of administration on

the estate of Frederick Baker late of Allen County,

Indiana, deceased, and are requested to make an

inventory of the said estate, and to present the same

to the court for settlement. The said estate is

supposed to be insolvent.

LOUIS WOLKE, Adm'r.

Feb 17, 1843.

County Orders taken at Par

A. P. HARRIS on newspapers and printing

orders, offered during the present month,

at 10 and 11 o'clock of the day will be taken

at the clerk's office.

November 18, 1842.

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of fine new

and Eastern Sole Leather, with all the very

best materials and machinery, New York

State.

Sept. 23, 42.

Lafayette Flour.

ON commission, a superior lot of Superior

Flour from the Lafayette Mills, HUNTON.

HUNTON.

TOBACCO WANTED.

THE undersigned would inform the public, that

he will give the highest market price for

Spanish, Heavy, and Premium Tobacco, cured in

the leaf. Those having any on hand would do

well to call.

J. M. SWEET.

June 24, 1842.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGEON

respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne

and vicinity, that they have the pleasure of

attending to the medical and surgical practice

of MEDICAL SURGERY in all their

branches. Office next door to Campbell and

Baileys, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. &

R. P. Jones.

L. G. & R. P. JONES.

Fort Wayne March 20, 1841.

Bedstead, Wheel, and

Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into part

nership with the late business of

manufacturing and repairing of

bedsteads, wheels, and chairs, and

will be enabled to give satisfaction in

all the above articles, and in the best and

cheapest manner for cash, lumber, or country

produce.

Orders for a list will be given no attention.

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From the U. S. Saturday Post.
LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS.

The following is a list of the public Acts passed at the last session of Congress, together with a list of a few of the important projects that did not pass. By their absence from the list of enactments, the non-passage of others will be learned. In addition to these public bills, about 134 private bills, principally relating to individuals, have been enacted.

The Civil and Diplomatic, the Army, the Navy, the Indiana Treaty and the Fortification Appropriation bills—five in number.

An act further to continue in force the act for the payment of horses and other property lost in the Military service of the United States.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the treaty between the U. States and Great Britain.

An act providing the means of future intercourse between the United States and China.

An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions.

Authorizing the re issue of Treasury notes and for other purposes.

To bring into the Treasury money received by certain public officers before they can be disbursed and for other purposes.

To authorize the chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State to frank public and official documents sent from that office.

Making appropriations for pensions.

To permit the entry of merchandise recovered from shipwreck, in certain cases, free from duty.

Declaring Robinson, in the State of Maine to be a place of delivery.

To amend the laws regulating imprisonment for debt within the District of Columbia.

To perfect the titles to lands south of the Arkansas river, held under New Madrid locations and pro emption rights under the act of 1814.

In relation to the two per cent. fund of the State of Mississippi.

Regulating the currency of foreign gold and silver coins in the U. States.

To fix the value of certain foreign monies of account in computation at the custom houses.

To test the practicability of establishing a system of electro magnetic telegraphs by the U. States.

To modify the act entitled 'An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or part by steam.'

To repeal the bankrupt act.

In relation to the exemplification of the records of land patents and other evidences of title.

Authorizing the sale of lands, within the improvements thereon erected by the U. S. for the use of their agents, teachers, farmers, mechanics, for other persons employed amongst the Indians.

To provide, in certain cases, for the sale of real estate of infants within the District of Columbia.

Grant a pension to certain widows of the Revolutionary soldiers.

To authorize the election or appointment of officers in the Territory of Wisconsin.

For the protection of commerce on the western shores of Lake Michigan.

Providing for the settlement of claims for supplies furnished the Florida militia.

To set aside certain reservations of lands on account of live oak, in the south eastern district of Louisiana.

Authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Memphis, in Tennessee.

To authorize the investigation alleged frauds under the pre emption laws.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the State of Ohio and Michigan, ceded by the Wyandot tribe of Indians, and for other purposes.

To amend an act, entitled 'an act making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at or near Ocracoke, North Carolina.'

Amendatory of an act establishing the branch mint at Dahlonega, of Georgia.

To fix the compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

To reduce the salary of the surveyor of the Port of Camden, New Jersey.

To repeal an act, entitled 'an act to extend the collection district of Wisconsin.'

Directing the survey of the northern line of the reservation for the half breeds of the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians.

Amendatory of an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

Altering the times of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

To amend the charter of the town of Alexandria.

To re-enact and continue in operation the several acts now in force for the relief of insolvent debtors of the U. States.

To continue the office of Commissioner of pensions.

To authorize the legislature of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee, to settle the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of Schools in those States.

To provide for holding circuit courts at Williamsport, in the western district of Pennsylvania.

To change the time of holding the circuit and district courts of the district of East Tennessee.

To change the place of holding the circuit and district courts in the district of Maine.

To continue in force an act therein mentioned, relating to the port of Baltimore.

For the payment of seven companies of Georgia militia for services rendered in the years 1840-41.

To amend an act establishing a district court of the United States at Wheeling, Virginia.

Regulating the mode of paying over to the State of Alabama the two per cent. fund relinquished to said State by the act approved on the 4th day of September, 1841.

NOT PASSED.

To enable the general reader, to come directly to an understanding of what important or prominent bills failed to pass, we enumerate the following, which, among others, into that predicament:

To provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoils committed on their commerce prior to July 31, 1840.

For the augmentation of the marine corps and for other purposes.

Establishing different ranks in the navy

of the United States, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the commencement of certain fortifications, for repairing of old works, and for military surveys.

To provide for the disposal and management of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson to the United States, for the establishment of an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and certain harbors.

To reduce the compensation to members of the Senate, members of the house of Representatives of the U. States, and other public officers.

To reduce the postage on letters, to fix the same in decimal currency, to regulate the postage on newspapers, and to abolish the franking privilege.

Regulating the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and rivers, &c.

To authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Oregon, for extending certain portions of the laws of the U. S. over the same, and for other purposes.

To prevent the employment of private express upon mail routes, and for the prevention of frauds upon the revenues of the Post Office department.

For the relief of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

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Mr. Kennedy addressed the citizens of this place on Thursday and Friday evening, and will again this afternoon, for the purpose of giving an account of the doings of the late session of Congress, and explaining his own course in that body. He has been favored with large and attentive audiences, and the reasons he has advanced for the course he felt it his duty to pursue were perfectly satisfactory to all, and convinced them that their confidence in his talents and integrity was not misplaced. Mr. Kennedy has improved much by the collision with the master spirits of the age which his election to Congress has brought him into; and he bids fair to attain a lofty place among the public men of the country.

On Monday and Tuesday next, Mr. Kennedy will speak at Augusta, Noble Co. On the Monday and Tuesday following, being the 10th and 11th inst. he will be at Lima, Lagrange Co.

More Whiggery.—The Maryland Legislature has adjourned without electing an U. S. Senator, or districting the state. The whigs had a majority in the Senate; the democrats in the House, and on joint ballot. As the whigs could not elect a Whig Senator, nor gerrymander the state so as to secure an undue portion of whig members of Congress, they have taken the responsibility of preventing an election of either, and Maryland will consequently be without a representation at the next meeting of Congress, and have only one Senator, unless a special session of the Legislature should be called to complete the business which the late legislature ought to have done. Truly, whiggery is the "same old con" wherever it dare show its head. It may be remembered that the whigs at the late session of the Legislature of Indiana, used every effort to prevent the election of a Senator; and in Ohio, last summer, they resigned their seats and absquatulated, so as, by not leaving a quorum, to prevent the state from being distracted, and the members of Congress elected at the time fixed by law.

The Maryland legislature passed a law for selling all the state's interest in works of internal improvement, and taking pay in state bonds. If this can be accomplished on the terms proposed, it will nearly wipe off the whole of the state debt.

We have received the proceedings of a Democratic Convention held in Adams county, which we will publish in our next. They breathe a right spirit; the nomination of A. Kennedy for Congress is responded to with acclamation.

Court-House burnt.—On Saturday last, the court-house at Augusta, Noble county, was consumed by fire, together with a portion of the records of the county, and all the books and papers in the Auditor's office. The contents of the Clerk's office were mostly saved. The court-house was a very neat frame building, and nearly new. The fire originated from some coals which had been thrown from one of the offices amongst the ashes.

Another.—The court-house in Peru, Miami Co. was burned down on the 16th ult. together with all the records and papers of the county. This court-house was built of brick; the fire commenced in the roof, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney.

In the last Times there is a disgusting article intended as an attack on our correspondent 'L', and purporting to come from the late editor of that print. It appears to us there must be some mistake in this. The article so much resembles the filthy language used by the editor of the Indiana Journal in his late controversy with the State Sentinel, that it was evidently either written by him, or stolen from his columns. If Mr. Wood, after two weeks' consideration, could not say anything original, or less offensive to the moral sense of the community, he had better have let it pass unheeded. His obscene insinuations are no more applicable to 'L', than they would be to himself, and it is certainly a poor compliment to the character of the readers of the Times to obtrude such a vile mess of stolen trash on them. It is a particularly unfortunate publication for the editor, as its virulence has led many to inquire what could have irritated him to depart so far from the bounds of propriety and decency, and the result has been that scores who did not before understand the delicate allusion to his origin, which touched him to the quick, have now become acquainted with the whole circumstance.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The first naturalization law required a residence of two years. This was passed under Washington. On the coming in of Adams and the Federal party that sustained him, the time was extended to fourteen years, and the alien and addition laws passed. Afterwards, the exertions of the democrats reduced them to five years, where they yet remain. Many of them still wish to bring them back to the original two years. Mr. Whitcomb is among the number. The following letter on the subject is in the last Lafayette Eagle:

Dr. Jackson—

Dear Sir—Your note of this date is this moment received.

There were many topics on which I should have been pleased to express my opinions in my late address in Lafayette, including that of our naturalization laws, but which were omitted partly through inadvertence and partly for want of time.

When we achieved our independence, and struck from our limbs the shackles of foreign tyranny, it was proudly proclaimed that our free soil should be the resting place for the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations, and that our arms should be thrown open to every one seeking a home, and a refuge among us. It was in this spirit, that under the administration of the great and good WASHINGTON (soon after the establishment of our government) our naturalization laws required a residence of only two years, with the intention of renouncing all foreign

allegiance, to constitute a full citizen to all the rights of a citizen of the United States. It was only at a later period, (I think during the administration of Mr. Adams, the first President of that name,) that the requisite residence was extended to five years, and the law has remained so ever since. I apprehend that this extension of time was occasioned by a well known, but an unfounded prejudice against foreigners, and which gave birth to the alien law. Who does not know the important and glorious services of a Lafayette, a Kosciuszko, a De Kalb, a Pulaski, Steuben, and of the numerous other foreigners, especially the warm hearted and fearless sons of the Emerald Isle, and the industrious and liberty-loving Germans, who aided us in battling for our liberty in the war of the revolution? And who does not feel grateful for these services? The foreigner who flies to us for shelter from the oppressions of the old world, gives, thereby, the strongest assurance of his love of freedom and his attachment to our republican institutions. He becomes among us subject to his proportion of the taxes for the support of our government, he is liable to be called on to bare his bosom in the defence of his adopted country, and he has ever shown himself ready to respond to the call. Ought he not to have a voice in the government of that country which he supports with his means, and defends at the hazard of his life? I think so. They are a part of the great mass of suffering humanity and as such deserve our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. We inhabit a country of almost boundless extent, and no apprehension need be felt that there is not room for all lovers of liberty who seek a home and a resting place from want and oppression. I am therefore of the opinion that the period of naturalization should not exceed the two years, first established by the general government, if indeed it shall not be still shorter.

I am very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

JAMES WHITCOMB.

THE 'STRANGE LIGHT AGAIN.

HYDROGRAPHICAL Office March 11, 1843.

Advantage was taken of the clear sky this morning to examine the disc of the sun for the spot which so much attracted our attention and excited our speculations a few days ago. It was gone! Subsequent observations may enable us to determine whether or not this spot was the nebula of a comet.

The wind was high and the sun obscured after 10 a. m.; and though the day was very unfavorable for observations, search for the comet was diligently renewed. It could not be seen.

From sunset till the stars came out, our telescopes were intently pointed to the western sky, with the hope of catching at least a glimpse of the comet through the fading twilight. But we were compelled to content ourselves with admiring the wonderful beauty and grandeur of its train, the first traces of which were seen at 6 1/2, 20 m. sidereal time. At 6 1/2, 28 m., its greatest breadth was 1 deg. 40 min., as nearly as could be ascertained, for the bright moonlight rendered the measurement imperfect. The curve, before described, was again seen this evening, and in the same position, but much more indistinctly. At 10 minutes after nine o'clock, the tail had not gone down, but had gradually faded away in the haze of the west.

Comparing my own observations with the accounts which have already reached us from different parts of the country, there appears now to be but little doubt but that this is the tail of a comet, and that the head itself has been seen at midday in the East, with the naked eye. If so, for length of tail and magnitude of nebula, it may be classed among the most remarkable that have ever appeared. In the year 43 B. C., historians tell us of a hairy star that was seen by daylight. In the year A. D. 1402, two comets were seen in broad day, and the tail of one of them at noon. Tycho Brahe discovered a comet of 1744 could be seen in the day time without the aid of glasses. Its tail, though not so long as this, was curved, and formed an arch of 90 deg., though for a part of the time, it had several tails, the length of which varied from 30 deg. to 40 deg. The comet of 1680—the most celebrated of modern times—had a tail computed at from 70 deg. to 90 deg. That of 1618 had the greatest tail on record—104 deg. and this view that in length.

'The tail,' says Vince, in his Astronomy, 'increases as the comet approaches its perihelion; immediately after which, it is longest and most luminous and then it is a little bent and convex towards those parts to which the comet is moving; the tail then decreases.'

If this comet has obeyed this rule, it has already doubled the sun, and is now on its way back, to be again lost in the regions of space.

M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. Navy

[ERRATA.—In our account of this phenomenon last week, we were made to say that it 'appears in the eastern horizon, and extends in a south western direction.' It should have been—in the western horizon, and extends in a south eastern.' &c.

RELIEF LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

In our last paper we announced the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided the relief laws of Illinois (and the decision is applicable to the relief laws of other States) to be unconstitutional. Since then we have received the opinion of the Court in *extenso*, as published in the Journal of Commerce, which paper expresses itself on the subject as follows:

'It is perhaps the most important opinion that has been delivered, on a constitutional question, since the origin of the government. It will do more to restore confidence than any legislation. We learn that it has produced great sensation at Washington, and it will do throughout the country, and especially in those States where valuation, stay, or relief laws have been enacted. All such laws are nullified by this decision, in reference to contracts made previous to their enactment, and it is such contracts alone that prompt the enactment of such laws. All other Courts, both State and National, are bound by this decision.'

Five of the six sitting members of the Court concur in the decision, and Judge Thompson of N. Y., who has lately left, had likewise expressed his agreement with them.—State Sentinel.

WHOLESALE DIVORCE.—The act of the Iowa Legislature voted by Gov. Chambers, which divorced thirty-six couples, has been since passed by the required two-thirds vote and became a law.

CONGRESS—CANDIDATES.

Our candidate for Congress has taken the stump, we are advised. His opponent, provided Thompson can be checked off—Judge Kilgore, sends off. Mr. Kennedy, designer, we learn, to commence operations in this county on the first day of Court, during the recess, and continue by intervals, until thro'.

Thompson is said to be most popular with Delaware whigs, but they dread his oratory. The Judge, they argue, is the only Whig in the district competent to cope with Kennedy. The aspirants for the Judgeship, and they are not few, encourage the notion; hence we infer that in convention, Mr. Thompson will stand but a poor chance for nomination.—Marion Democrat.

MURDER.—We understand that a murder was committed last week, on the body of an Indian belonging to the Miami tribe, within the limits of Grant county, on the Reserve. The murderer, we learn, was an Indian also, well known by the title of Capt. Dixon. He is said to be a blood thirsty scoundrel. Report states that this is the seventh or eighth human being he has deliberately sacrificed, to satiate his savage propensity. We have not learned that any steps have been taken to bring him to the bar of justice. The deed was perpetrated, we are informed at the house of Mr. Turner, at Cart Creek, on the road leading from this place to Peru.—Marion Democrat.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS AND PAMPHLETS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—March Term 1843.

United States vs. Elder.—This was a suit to recover the penalty imposed by the Post Office Law of 1835 for a violation of the 30th section of the law, by writing or putting a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper or pamphlet sent by mail.

In this case it was in proof that the defendant, Mr. Elder, of the firm of Elder, Gelston & Co., wrote on the back of a printed paper or pamphlet containing a Tariff of duties or price current, these words: 'From Elder, Gelston & Co. Baltimore,' and sent the pamphlet to a correspondent in Louisville, who refused to pay letter postage thereon.

In compliance with the requirement of law it was returned here, and placed in the hands of the United States Attorney for the recovery of the penalty. For the United States it was contended that such writing was within the prohibition of the 30th section of the act of 1825, and subject to its penalty.

The opposite ground was taken by the defence, and after argument upon the construction of the law, the Court decided that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet sent by mail, these or any other words other than the name of the party to whom the paper was sent. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the United States. Z. Collins Lee, Esq. U. S. Attorney, for the plaintiff. N. Williams, Esq. for the defendant.—American.

MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.

HANOVER, Feb. 17th.—At this moment (four in the afternoon) the Princess Mary of Alenburgh makes her entry into the city, rather later than she was expected, she having been delayed on the road by the festive reception given her in almost every place between this and Hildesheim.

FEBRUARY 19.—At the marriage of the Crown Prince yesterday evening the chapel was not crowded. Above fifty carriages could not draw up in time to the only door which was closed exactly at seven o'clock; and many persons who had tickets could not gain admission. Those, however, who had got to the chapel in time formed a splendid assemblage. The procession was conducted precisely as arranged by the programme only that the Grand Duke of Oldenburg was kept away by indisposition. The bride wore a white robe of drab d'argent, with a profusion of jewels, a diadem of diamonds, and a wreath of Myrtle, entwined round the crown. The exchange of rings was announced by a salute of artillery. During the benediction the young couple knelt at the altar, and when they rose the King embraced them, and all the princes and ladies present warmly expressed the interest they took on the happy occasion. Proceeding to the upper apartments of the royal palace the former congratulations were received, after which the company went to supper, but there was no ball. At eleven o'clock, the Crown Princess, accompanied by her mother, and the Crown Prince, by his father-in-law, went to the palace of the Crown Prince, where the august parents stopped with the young couple for some time. Their Royal Highnesses showed themselves to the people this morning, driving to church in an open carriage, drawn by six cream colored horses.

A Strange Discovery.—It is said that a young medical student, of the name of Medella, of Verona, in Italy, has been making some of the strangest experiments conceivable. They are no other than the petrification of the human body. A friend has informed them that the same discovery had been made six years previously, but that the artist died suddenly without leaving behind him any clue to the secret. It is well known that the King of Naples has in his palace a table entirely composed of different parts of the human body petrified, and polished precisely as marble or any other kind of stone might be. A remarkable circumstance is that the natural colors of skin, arteries, veins, muscles, bones, &c., and all the states of disease causing death, are unalterably preserved.

Days of worship.—The following days of the week are set apart for public worship in different nations; Sunday, or the Lord's day, by Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptians; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews.

MR. WEBSTER.—The Madisonian says: Mr. Webster has expressed a wish, because of certain considerations, well understood between the President and himself, and which did not in the least affect their public or private relations, to retire from the cabinet. The President has been pleased to grant him permission to retire.

'Bridget, two pillows missing from the front garret bedroom.' 'Yes, ma'am, I know it.' 'Well, then what have you done with them?' 'Why, Miss Jane and Sarah put them on for bustles, this mornin', to walk in Broadway ma'am.'

THE LATE CONGRESS.—The Boston Times, in concluding an article on this subject, makes the following remarks:

'Up to the last hours of the session there were desperate and unprincipled course—and now that they have departed for their several homes, no man cries God bless them.'—They have betrayed the interests of their constituents, brought disgrace on the nation and ruined themselves: the last achievement being the only one for which they will be praised. In justice to the memory of that body, low departed from existence, we have written the above by way of epitaph.'

The Portland Advertiser says, that in the Maine Legislature, a communication has been received from Hon. John Fairfield, resigning the office of Governor, and signifying his acceptance of the office of United States Senator. Edward Kavanah, President of the Senate made choice of V. D. Purris, President pro tem.

An escort of dragoons entered the town of Van Buren, Ark., on the 26th ult., having in charge six negroes, three of whom are charged with the murder of J. Edwards, formerly from Tennessee, and Billy Wilson, a Delaware Indian, who were murdered some time in November last, in the Grand Prairie, near Choto's Trading Post. They were captured in the Prairie and brought into Fort Gibson by Captain Drew and his company.

A manufacturer at Lowell, Mass. having refused to pay the wages due the girls in his employ, they caught him and gave him a severe beating.

A man named James Bishop, was convicted at the last term of the Essex county, N. Y., Court, of the wilful murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hanged.

